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GEORGE M. WESTON, Editor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, August 2, 1861.

No advertisements or notices, except to regular advertisers, will be inserted without payment in advance.

We were in error, yesterday, in including Mr. J. J. Halstead, of New Jersey, among the list of returned examiners.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by M. Mercier, the French Minister, Mr. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, and a portion of his suite, left New York, for this city, on Wednesday afternoon. The party will probably arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

RETREAT OF WISE FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. The War Department received the following dispatch yesterday from the army of General Beauregard:

August 1.—Gen. Cox reached Gauley bridge on the 29th ultimo. Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured a thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder.

Many inhabitants of that section, who have hitherto been strong secessionists, denounce Wise for wanton destruction of property, and are abandoning him and his cause.

His Western troops are rapidly disbanding. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from rebel forces.

The capture of muskets referred to is, we think, the one made at Charleston by General Cox.

Gauley bridge is thirty-eight miles from Charleston, and at the head of navigation on the Kanawha.

Wise is retreating upon Lewisburg, not Leesburg, as some of the papers have it.

THE ENEMY'S ARMIES.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his proclamation of the 19th of July, proposes, as a substitute for a levy en masse, that the several counties shall furnish a mobilized militia for twelve months, equal to one-tenth of their white population. In apportioning this requisition, the counties are to be credited with whatever numbers they have already in the field, in the various volunteer corps.

To realize how great this call is, we have only to consider how many men it would demand in the various States, in Maine 64,000, in New York 380,000, in Massachusetts 130,000, &c., &c.

This is not a result yet realized in Virginia, but is the maximum which the Richmond cabal contemplate as feasible, under the extreme exigencies of their situation.

And yet, as the total white population of Virginia is only 1,047,000, and as one-third of this population is not under the control of the Richmond cabal, this call, great as it is, and really impracticable as it is for so long a term of service as twelve months, would only produce 70,000 men.

From what other sources can the enemy recruit armies for a campaign in Virginia?

There are ten other "Confederate" States, of which neither Florida, Arkansas, or Texas has sent a man to Virginia, or is likely to be able to spare one hereafter.

Tennessee has sent two regiments, which she is more likely to recall than increase, under the pressure of internal dissensions, and the menace of attack upon herself from the division of Gen. Fremont.

Some three or four amateur regiments have been made up by secession sympathizers in Maryland, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia.

As to the remaining six States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, they can hardly maintain in Virginia an average force of seven thousand men, in addition to the troops needed for local defence. The only one which can much exceed that number, is North Carolina.

If these data are correct, the maximum of the enemy's force to be encountered in Virginia, cannot exceed 120,000 men, and this, we believe, exceeds the number now embodied at all points, from Norfolk to the Kanawha.

Just as fast as we take possession of the State, the amount of this possible force, seven-tenths of it being Virginians, will diminish.

THE REBEL LOSS.—As far as ascertained, the following field officers, on the side of the rebels, are known to have been either killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run:

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.
General Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
General Francis S. Bartow, Georgia.
Colonel Nelson, second Virginia regiment.
Colonel Fisher, sixth North Carolina regiment.

Colonel Mason, of General Johnston's staff.
Lieutenant Colonel Ben. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.
Major Robert Wheat, Louisiana battalion.

WOUNDED.
General Kirby Smith, regular army.
Colonel Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Colonel L. J. Gartrell, seventh Virginia regiment.

Colonel Jones, fourth Alabama regiment.
Colonel Thomas, of General Johnston's staff.
Colonel H. C. Stevens, of General Bee's staff.
Major Scott, fourth Alabama regiment.

General Bee, one of their killed, was a West Point cadet of 1844, and won distinction in the Mexican war. General Bartow was a prominent Georgia politician. Major Wheat is a well-known filibuster. He was killed by a sergeant of the second New Hampshire regiment, while in advance of his battalion, leading them on to the charge, after which they fled in every direction. General Smith is a cadet of 1841, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. Colonel Gartrell was a member of Congress from Georgia, always one of the leaders of the disunionists in that State.

The secessionists had an immense number of captains killed, among whom was John A. A. of Winchester, Virginia, the jailer of old John Brown.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The statement which we published some days ago, on the authority of an escaped prisoner, that General Johnston's force, which joined General Beauregard at Manassas, consisted of eight thousand, is confirmed by the following from the Manassas correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch:

"On Friday, the 19th, General Joseph E. Johnston, who had commanded the army of the Shenandoah, posted at Winchester, arrived at Manassas Junction with four thousand of his division, to reinforce General Beauregard. The remainder of his army, (with the exception of a sufficient force to hold Winchester), were intended to arrive on Saturday, the 20th; but in consequence of some railroad casualty, they did not reach the scene of conflict until Sunday, between the hours of two and three o'clock, when the battle was raging at its height."

"Your correspondent heard General Johnston exclaim to General Cooke, just at the critical moment: 'Oh for two regiments!' His wish was answered, for in the distance our reinforcements appeared. The tide of battle was turned in our favor by the arrival of General Kirby Smith, from Winchester, with 4,000 men of General Johnston's division. General Smith heard, while on the Manassas railroad cars, the roar of battle. He stopped the train and hurried his troops across the field to the point just where he was most needed. They were at first supposed to be the enemy, their arrival at that point of the field being entirely unexpected. The enemy fell back, and a panic seized them. Cheer after cheer from our men went up, and we knew the battle had been won."

We notice that in a speech recently made at Philadelphia, General Patterson insists that, according to his reconnoissances, General Johnston's force in the valley amounted to forty thousand men. This must be a monstrous exaggeration.

THE ENEMY'S SUPPLIES.—Some people wonder how the enemy's army is supplied. It is by the simplest method in the world, that of taking what is wanted. The system of collecting what Governments need, by regular taxation, is comparatively a modern invention. That of seizing what they need, in kind, is ancient, and has always prevailed over the greater part of the globe. The following order, taken from a Leesburg (Va.) paper, tells the whole story in a few words:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Manassas, July 23, 1861.

Colonel: Mr. George Johnson, special agent of the Quartermaster's Department, is sent to Loudoun county for the purpose of collecting wagons, teams, and grain forage for the use of this army. It is expected that he will have no difficulties whatever; that the loyal citizens of your rich county will be glad to have an opportunity thus to furnish supplies for our army, which has so gloriously maintained the independence and sovereignty of Virginia, and driven back in ignominious flight the invaders of her soil. But, at the same time, all classes of your citizens must contribute their quota; therefore, if necessary, it is expected that constraint must be employed with all who are forgetful of their obligations.

By order of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
Respectfully, Col. your obedient servant,
THOS. JORDAN,
Adjutant General.

To Col. A. T. M. RUST,
Commandant Militia, Loudoun County.

From the New York Times.

THE DESTRUCTION AT GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 16, Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, has transmitted to that body the correspondence relative to the destruction of the United States vessels and other property at the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia. It has been printed, and a copy lies before us. We are sorry to find that the view taken of the loss of the public vessels and property by the Times, at the time of its occurrence, is fully sustained by this correspondence. The transaction must remain stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befel our navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the Government. The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore McCauley, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness, and treason.

The correspondence is too voluminous for entire republication, but the leading points in the history of the loss of the vessels and property at the Navy Yard are as follows: On the 10th, and again on the twelfth day of April last, Mr. Secretary Welles wrote to Commodore C. S. McCauley, commandant navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., warning him of impending danger to the property in his keeping, directing that the Merrimac (a splendid steam man-of-war of 50 guns) should be got ready immediately and sent out of the harbor, advising special attention to shipping and stores in the yard, and suggesting that it might be best to order most of the shipping to sea or to other stations. Mr. Welles, in his letter of the 12th, orders the Merrimac to the Philadelphia navy yard, and informs Commodore McCauley that he has sent Mr. B. F. Isherwood, engineer-in-chief, to Norfolk, to expedite her sailing, and directing the Commodore to have Mr. Isherwood's suggestions for that end "promptly carried out."

On the 14th of April, Com. McCauley informs Mr. Secretary Welles that the Merrimac may "now be taken and used for temporary service." On the 18th of April, Mr. Isherwood writes to Mr. Secretary Welles that he had reached Norfolk on Saturday, 13th of April—reported to Com. McCauley on Sunday, 14th—was directed by Com. McCauley to proceed with his duty in preparing the Merrimac to sail. He began on Monday morning, (15th), putting every available man in the yard to work, and worked day and night till Wednesday afternoon, (17th), when he called, in company with Chief Engineer Darby, on Commodore McCauley, and "reported the machinery ready for steam;" that "forty-four firemen and coal-heavers were engaged and ready to go on board," and asking him if he should fire up at once? The Commodore replied, "Not that afternoon;" but added, that "if I had steam on next morning (18th) it would be time enough."

Mr. Isherwood accordingly kept a regular engine-room watch, and "had the fires started at daybreak." At 9 A. M. he called on Commodore McCauley, and reported the vessel "ready for leaving;" "all the engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers were aboard, and the fire was up." "The only thing wanted was the order to cast loose and go." Commodore McCauley replied that he "had not yet decided to send the vessel," but would let Mr. I. know "in the course of a few hours." Mr. I. called the Commodore's attention to the fact that the order for the vessel to go was "peremptory," adding, that if she waited much longer she "could not sail till next day," and at night "obstructions might be placed in the channel."

The Commodore replied as before, that "he would estimate in the course of the day." About 2 P. M., Mr. I. again called on the Commodore, when he was informed by him that he had determined to retain the vessel, and directed Mr. I. to "draw the fire." Mr. I. once more urged on Commodore McCauley's attention that the order of the Department was "peremptory," and expressed a conviction that the vessel could be taken out with perfect safety, "earnestly volunteering his advice that the attempt should be made, with the Germantown (a sloop-of-war of forty guns, completely equipped for sea) in tow." Commodore McCauley replied, reiterating his previous declaration, that "he should retain the vessel."

Commodore Paulding here takes up the story. He had been ordered, on the 18th of April, to Norfolk "to take command of all the naval forces there afloat, and do all in his power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States." He embarked on the steamer Powhee, at Washington, on the 19th, and, on the evening of the 20th, reached Fortress Monroe, and took on board Colonel Waldrup's Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and, at 8 P. M., same day, was at Gosport navy yard. He found there afloat the steam frigate Merrimac, fifty guns; sloop-of-war Germantown, forty guns; sloop Plymouth, 30 guns; brig Dolphin, 20 guns. He also found there "three thousand pieces of ordnance of all calibres," about 300 being latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, and "there was no effectual mode of rendering these guns unserviceable." Commodore Paulding says:

"In carrying out the orders of the Department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstruction, and, at my convenience, take them under the guns of Fortress Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient. Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved."

Commodore Paulding thereupon took measures to burn and destroy what property he could, and left the harbor, towing away with him the man of war Cumberland, which was easily passed over the obstructions placed below by the rebels. Commodore Paulding says that, soon after he reached the navy yard, a flag of truce came from General Taliaferro, a Virginia general thereabouts, proposing to permit him, (Commodore Paulding) to take out the Cumberland, if he would "stop the destruction of public property," which message was declined.

Capt. Wilkes, of the steamer Powhee, makes an official report to Commodore Paulding of his part in the transaction, which is much the same in substance as Commodore Paulding's report to the Navy Department. But it develops a little of Commodore McCauley's conduct at these times. After it was found that the vessels were sinking, and that the property at the yard would have to be destroyed, all efforts were turned towards this end. Mines were fixed and trains laid. At 1 1/2 o'clock in the morning all was ready, and every soul, but the few that were to fire the trains, were ordered to leave the yard and come on board. "The troops and marines were rapidly embarked," says Captain Wilkes, "when it was reported to you by the youngest son of Commodore McCauley, tears streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, (in the yard), and declined all inducements to do so. Commodore Alden was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention speedily to fire the buildings, and his life must be lost. This last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the Cumberland."

This ends the story of the loss as told by Isherwood, Paulding, and Wilkes. On the 25th of April, Commodore McCauley, having reached Washington, makes his report of the transaction, which is published in this correspondence. The points are these: On Thursday (one day after he had refused to let the Merrimac sail) he (McCauley) heard that obstructions had been placed in the channel below the harbor. On Friday he "understood" that Virginia State troops were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk in numbers, from Richmond, Petersburg, and the neighborhood, and "not having the means at my disposal to get the Merrimac, Germantown, and Plymouth to a place of safety," (all false, for the Merrimac was ready to sail Wednesday, 17th, as proved by Mr. Isherwood), "I determined on destroying them," (that is, sinking them, so that they might be raised again).

Having discovered about this time that the Virginians were "beginning to throw up batteries immediately in front of the yard," Commodore McCauley "sent word to Gen. Taliaferro that, if they continued such a menace, he would fire upon them." Gen. Taliaferro replied, promptly disclaiming all knowledge of such batteries. As no one else ever saw them, it is presumed that they never existed to menace the navy yard. After having scuttled the ships, and destroyed what other property he could, Commodore McCauley says, and when it was quite dark, "all his officers having deserted him," he determined on "retiring on board of the Cumberland, and in the morning act as circumstances might require." We have just read what difficulty Commodore Paulding had in getting him out of the navy yard and on to the Cumberland, at the hour of half-past one o'clock in the morning. It was only then done by threatening his life, in the general work of destruction.

The naive remark of Commodore McCauley, in chronicling his embarkment on the Cumberland, (which he never made in the manner as he states), will arrest the nation's attention. It is the sentence of condemnation, deep and irreversible, on this terrible shame and crime: "With the Cumberland," says Commodore McCauley, "I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth; and had batteries opened upon the ship, these cities would have been at my mercy."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Ex-President Tyler has been ill, but is recovering.

The sum of \$5,282 has been donated by several churches in Richmond for the use of the wounded. The Confederate Congress has appropriated \$6,000 for the same purpose.

The first regiment of Georgia regulars, Col. Williams, had arrived at Richmond and gone on to Manassas. The third North Carolina regiment had proceeded in the same direction.

It appears, from statements which appear in the Richmond papers, that Beauregard's entire force at Manassas on Sunday, including all his reserves, did not exceed from 40,000 to 50,000 men.

A communication has been presented in the Confederate Congress from various railroad companies in the Southern States, offering to transport soldiers, wounded or on furlough, free of charge.

George D. Prentice's youngest son is a captain of a Confederate company under General Pillow.

Brigham Young has thrown off his allegiance to the United States Government, and declared the independence of the Territory. The Mormons were arming in every direction, to maintain their independence at all hazards.

RICHMOND ITEMS.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 25th ultimo contains the following items: The Central cars yesterday brought down, besides a number of passengers, &c., twenty-seven of the Georgia soldiers who were released by General McClellan. Colonel John Pegram was carried to Washington and ordered to be confined in Fortress Monroe by Gen. Scott. He is now there. There are at Stanton 150 more of the Rich Mountain prisoners awaiting to come down. One hundred hogheads of bacon taken from the abolition forces last Sunday were marked "Richmond, Virginia," and some of the packages had "Capitol Square" written on them. Two trains arrived, the second bringing the wounded. A third was expected last night with Yankee prisoners to the number of five or six hundred. The prison depot is all ready full. Among the lot brought here on Tuesday night, were sixty-five Yankee officers, including Corcoran, who commanded the sixty-third New York regiment, which was somewhat demoralized Sunday by the "rebels." The forces lately under General Garnett in Western Virginia made a safe retreat from Carrick's Ford to Moersfield, where they were reinforced by four or five thousand men.

The Engineer says: "Lieutenant Dickinson, of New Orleans, now in this city, and who was shot in the thigh with a Minie ball, in the battle on Sunday, says that he was a member of Major Wheat's battalion, and out of four hundred, which constituted that command, there were not more than one hundred that escaped death and wounds. Major Wheat was shot through the body, and was surviving on Wednesday, although his case is exceedingly critical. Lieut. Dickinson also says that the Catohoula (Louisiana) Guerrillas, Captain Beshop, fought with desperation, and he thinks his command were nearly all killed and wounded. The captain, although for a long time in the hottest of the fight, escaped unhurt. He also says the Tiger Rifles, of Louisiana, in a perfect shower of bullets, threw down their rifles, and charged upon the enemy's lines with their knives, putting them to flight."

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 30, 1861, each bearing that date.

Samuel Nowlan, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in Washington machines.
John A. Partridge, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in spinning machines.
W. P. Penn, of Belleville, Ill.; for improvement in seeding ploughs.
Charles Raymond, of Battleboro, Vt.; for improvement in sewing machines.
George Rinehart, jun., of Pendleton, Ind.; for improved wood-planing machine.
Christian Sholl, of Mount Joy, Pa.; for improvement in butt hinges.
James Spear, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved fire-alarm stove.
Anton Spellerberg, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in breech-loading fire-arms.
Glymes B. Vidal, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in lamps.
W. Wedgill and N. F. Morrill, of Sanborn Bridge, N. H.; for improved machine for turning tapering forms.
Alexander Warner, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improved washing knuckle.
A. L. Weymouth, of Boston, Mass.; for improved bridge-bit.
A. White, of Genesee, N. Y.; for improvement in governor valves for steam engines.
Francis G. Wilson, of Ontario, Canada West; for improvement in hay rakes.
John R. Whitmore, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.; for improvement in adjusting knife of feed cutters.
Wm. Douglass, of Westport, Mo.; for improvement in hand corn planters.
Geo. W. Dyer, of Derby, Conn.; for improvement in skates.
John Fowler and W. L. Walter, of Homer, N. Y.; for improvement in churns.
A. C. Funston, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for slate pencil sharpener.
W. J. Gaskill, of Apalachin, N. Y.; for improved device for adjusting the rakes of muley saws.
Thomas Griffin, of Roxbury, Mass.; for improvement in flower pots.
James Higgins, of Chicago, Ill.; for improved mosquito bar frame.
Joseph M. Hadley, of Derby, Conn.; for improvement in skates.
Jerome N. Hodge, of North White Creek, N. Y.; for improved machine for sawing and cutting wood.
D. A. Johnson, of Chelsea, Mass.; for improved mode of securing the spokes in the felloes of wheels.
Charles Kieser, of Baltimore, Md.; for improved machine for bending fifth wheels for wagons.
Joseph Klepper, of Wooster, Ohio; for improved tire bending machine.
Edward Lindner, of New York, N. Y.; for improved mode of preparing projectiles for ordnance.
Robert Marcher, of New York, N. Y.; for apparatus for laying metal leaf on moldings, &c.
Joshua Merrill, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in casing of stills.
Martin Metcalf, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; for improvement in bee-hives.
Federal C. Adams and Joseph Peckover, of Cincinnati, Ohio; for improvement in cooking stoves.
John Allender, of New London, Conn.; for improvement in wringing machines.
William D. Bartlett, of Amesbury, Mass.; for improved furnace for heating buildings.
Benjamin B. Benson, of Baltimore, Md.; for improvement in pipe moulding machine.
A. Bigelow, of Hamilton, Canada West; for improvement in rock drills.
J. F. and W. L. Black, of Lancaster, Illinois; for improvement in gang ploughs.
O. H. Bogardus, of Syracuse, N. Y.; for improved glass delineator.
Henry F. Bond, of Waltham, Mass.; for improved machine for sharpening fence pickets.
Reuben Chadwick, of Nantucket, Mass.; for animal trap.
John D. Cochran, of Milford, N. H.; for improvement in straw and hay cutters.
Truman Cosslett, of North San Juan, Cal.; for improvement in machine for drilling rocks.
Thomas Dare, of Osceola, Iowa; for improved culinary boiler.
George Ernest Camille Delaire, of Paris, France; for improvement in aniline colors.
John Dement, of Dixon, Illinois; for improvement in ploughs. Suspend.
Elliot Savage, of West Meriden, Conn., assignor to Julius Pratt & Co.; for machine for gauging and tooling ivory piano-forte keys.
Isaac S. Schuyler, of New York, N. Y., assignor to John Eckel; of same place; for improvement in cotton-pickers.
Wellington Case, of Waterloo, Iowa; for improved strainer for coffee and tea pots.
Sophia Carpenter, administrator of William Carpenter, deceased, of Flushing, N. Y.; for improved automatic fan and fly brush.
REISSUE.
John Young, of West Galway, N. Y.; for improvement in washing machines.
EXTENSION.
Richard M. Hoe, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in rotary printing presses. Dated July 24, 1847.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, August 1, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES gave notice that on to-morrow or some subsequent day, he would introduce a bill declaring the non-constitutionality and invalidity of an act making a retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. Postponed until the next session of Congress.

He also reported back from the same committee a House bill for the relief of John O. McDonnell, with amendments.

The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up a joint resolution, which he introduced a few days since, relative to the Secretary of War furnishing the Senate with information, whether any arms have been sent to the State of Delaware.

He said he had no objections that arms should be sent to every loyal citizen of Delaware. His object in offering the resolution was to inquire to whom the arms have been sent. He wanted to know whether they have been sent to the Executive or to any portion of the people. Many of the Union-loving people, who are willing to sustain the Government, have been deprived of the privilege of having arms. He denied the charges heaped upon the State of Delaware, that a portion of the people were disunionists and secession sympathizers. The Senate refused to take up the resolution.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation for fortifications, and for other purposes. Passed.

[The bill provides for the expenditure of \$100,000 for said purposes.]

He also reported back from the same committee a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, with amendments giving the President power to discharge incompetent officers, and to appoint in their place competent and capable officers.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial from Chas. T. James, of Providence, R. I., praying that an examination may be made by a board of naval officers of his invention of a rifled cannon and projectile.

He also introduced a joint resolution authorizing an examination by a board of naval officers into the said piece of ordnance. Both of which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the committee on conference, reported back a bill to provide for the introduction of a code of marine signals. Postponed until next session.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, Ordered, That the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the bill repealing all laws allowing bounties on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the bank or other fisheries.

He also reported, from the same committee, a bill to reduce the consular fees for vessels running to or from foreign ports. Passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate bill No. 43, to suppress and punish fraud on the part of officers engaged in making contracts for the Government. The question being upon the amendments of the House.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would not adopt the amendments of the House. He believed, if the bill was passed with the amendments of the House, the effects would tend to injure and cripple the Government more than any other bill that could be passed.

After discussion, Mr. WILSON withdrew his objection, and the amendments of the House were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate resumed the consideration of Senate bill No. 33, to suppress insurrection and sedition, and for other purposes.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Carlile to strike out the eighth section of the bill, relative to the arraignment of suspected disloyal persons before a military commander, to whom an oath of allegiance shall be administered; and in case of such persons not taking the oath, to be retained as prisoners until the end of the war.

Mr. COWAN moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the second Monday in December.

Mr. WILSON submitted a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of both Houses upon Senate bill No. 3, providing for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States, in which the House is to recede from all its amendments except one. The report of committee was accepted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate bill No. 33.

Mr. HARRIS said he would vote for the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan) to postpone the bill until the next session of Congress. He regarded the bill as one of great importance, of too much importance perhaps, to novel in its teachings and character, to be sufficiently mature for this session. The temperance of the Senate and the temperance of the war were against it.

He said we were in the midst of a civil war, and a belt of country lying along the Virginia side of the Potomac in a perfect state of anarchy. Civil authority has disappeared, civil government no longer exists, crime is a matter of impunity. In the jail at Alexandria he was credibly informed that there were several persons guilty of murder. He hoped such a state of things would not continue long, but in the march of the great Union army South every scrap of the "Old Dominion" would be added to the Union again, and that her citizens would see the folly of their way, denounce secession, and become loyal.

Mr. BROWNING argued in favor of the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he would vote for the postponement of the bill. He was glad that the Senate had at last staggered, in its mad career, before the Senate bill No. 33. He wished the bill to be aired before the country. He wished the bill could be published in every newspaper throughout the United States. He believed it would meet with a universal condemnation. A bill has been passed to confiscate property of disloyal persons, and this bill now provides for the abolishing of the rights of suspected disloyal citizens.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he regretted that his friend from New York (Mr. Harris) should think it advisable to recommend its postponement until the next session of Congress. He urged, from importance, an immediate consideration of the bill. Mr. T., in reply to the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, said that the bill did not propose to do more than had been done by military authority. Reference to Baltimore proved his assertion.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that he had voted to postpone the bill until to-day; and at the time of voting, he was willing to postpone the bill indefinitely; but as he had heard the bill explained, he considered it of vital importance, and hoped that the Senate would indulge in a present consideration.

Mr. SAULSBURY contended that the bill was a dangerous one, and hoped it would be postponed.

Mr. BAKER was opposed to submitting to military authority, and would vote against the bill.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that, as it was evident we were in a state of war, the President and Government are thereby invested with and possessed of certain powers under the laws of war. An illustration of this, he referred to the acts of General Scott in Mexico, in establishing a temporary government. But if we undertake, by legislation, to authorize all the powers necessary in a state of war, this bill will scarcely be a commencement; and if we only authorize a portion, that will imply that another portion, equally necessary, is unauthorized.

Mr. TEN EYCK was opposed to the postponement of the bill. Although he did not concur with all the measures authorized by the bill, he thought some of the sections should be stricken out, and others become a law.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied the premises of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Collamer,) contending that the bill was essential in a time of war.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in reply to arguments which had been advanced, said this drama is beginning to open upon us, and to show its significance. Senators are startled with horror when they contemplate the effect of certain bills which they have passed this session, and embarrasments have arisen which has caused quarrel among us. Senators, in order to carry out the war upon their views, have trampled the Constitution under foot, without the slightest regard for its provisions. He spoke at length upon the bill passed by both Houses for the confiscation of property; and of the memorial of the police commissioners of Baltimore. He said that at the next session of Congress Senators would not denounce the Southern people as rebels and traitors. Mr. B. said he did not believe that it was the object of the Constitution to maintain the Union of States by one half warring against the other. He believed the war to be unconstitutional and unwarranted. We have been on the wrong tack from the beginning, and the people are beginning to see it. He believed it would be an utter ruin to all sections, the North as well as the South, on the result of this contest. He urged Congress to pause and respond to the rising feeling all over the country in favor of peace, contending that it was an utter absurdity to conquer ten millions of freemen.

Mr. BAKER said he felt an earnest desire to preserve the Constitution of the United States, the South as well as the North. He had listened to Mr. B.'s remarks, and had endeavored to comprehend from the Senator's line of argument what particular point in the bill he objected to.

He asked the Senator what distinct single proposition in the bill he was opposed to, and what he thought was unconstitutional.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. "Every one of them flagrantly so, except the last."

Mr. BAKER asked the Senator to pick out the one most clearly so.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said, every one of the sections of the bill were atrocious. The Senator from Oregon could pick out the one which suited him best.

Mr. BAKER spoke upon the bill, saying he could not see an unconstitutional point in the bill. He called upon the Senator from Kentucky to reflect upon his views advanced in the Senate. He said, every word uttered by the Senator falls, with notes of inspiration, upon every Confederate ear; every sound uttered in this Senate, in defence of their position, is a word of kindling and triumph to a foe which is determined to advance. Amid temporary defeat, disaster, and disgrace, his duty recalled him to endeavor to push this war on with determination and with vigor—according to the laws of war, by arms, by military commanders clothed with full power, advancing with all the past glories of the Republic, urging them on to conquest. He did not stop to consider whether it is subjugation or not—nor obedience to his will, nor to the will of any Senator—but republi obedience to the Constitution of the country.

Mr. BAKER said the Senator, the other day, chose again and again to advert on a little speech which he had made before the Senate, in which he said that, if the people of the rebel States did not come back into the Union, they would be subjugated, and governed as Territories. He repeated that he still maintained the position he then took, whether supported or not. No person of the Northern States dreamed of confiscating the entire property of the Southern people when this war is ended. When the Confederate army, with their leaders, are scattered, then the Constitution may be felt by all alike—the descending rain blessing all alike. Is that subjugation? This threat about money and men amounts to nothing. He was sure no temporary defeat, no momentary disaster, will swerve the people of the North from its determination to preserve the Union. It is not a question of money and blood with them—it is a question involving higher considerations. There are some Northern men who sympathize with the Southern movement; but we know such men "would rather rule in hell than serve in Heaven." Such men are few in number. The greater portion of our population are Union-loving people, and will stand by the Union and the Constitution as long as they exist. We will not yield because of the result of one battle. No! A thousand times, no! We will rally the loyal people of the whole country; they will pour forth their treasure, their money, their men, without stint, without